RAILROADS. DALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILEOAD. NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON AIR Summer Schedele. SEPTEMBER 20, 1878.
FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

5:00 a. m. Baltimore and Way Stations.

6:55 a. m. Baltimore, Annapolis, Frederick and

7:20 a. m. Baltimore, Breakfast at Relay.

7:50 a. m. Baltimore. Breakfast at Relay.

7:50 a. m. Baltimore. Breakfast at Relay.

8:50 a. m. Chicago, Columbus, Sandusky, Cincinnati. Lonisville, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Hagerstown, Frederick, Stanton, Winchester and Valley Branch.

8:10 a. m. Washington Junction and Way Stations.

8:20 a. m. Baltimore and Way Stations.

8:20 a. m. Baltimore and Way Stations.

8:20 a. m. Baltimore Parior cars. No stops.

11:00 a. m. Baltimore and Way Stations.

1:30 p. m. New York Philadelphis, Boston, Norfolk, Baltimore and Billicott City.

Dinner at Relay, (1:20 p. m. on Sundays, Raltimore and Way Stations only.) Parior cars to New York,

3:00 p. m. Baltimore, Laurel and Belay.

3:50 p. m. Baltimore, Frederick and Way Stations.

6:50 p. m. Baltimore, Philadelphis and Relay.

8:50 p. m. Baltimore, Philadelphis and Relay.

8:50 p. m. Baltimore, Philadelphis and Way Stations.

6:50 p. m. Baltimore, Annapolis and Way Stations.

6:50 p. m. Chicago St. Louis, Louisville, Columbus, Columbus, Chicago St. Louis, Louisville, Columbus, Co

5:30 p. m. Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Columbus, Bandusky, Chachmail, Deer Fark, Berkeley Springs, Fullman cars, Suprer as Martinaburg, Break-cars, Suprer as Martinaburg, Break-cars, Chachester and Way cars. Supper at Martin-burg. Breakfast at Parker-sburg and Benwood.

5:40 p. m. Hagerstown, Winchester and Way
St. tions, via Metropolitan Branck.

7:15 p. m. Baitimore and Way Stations.

7:45 p. m. Baitimore and Lexandria Jupction.

6:40 p. m., Pittsburg and Cumberiand. Fast Express. Sleeping Cars.

9:00 p. m. Raitimore Fast Express.

9:15 p. m. Baitimore, Philadelphia, New York and
Boston, Fast Express. Pullman palace
alegging cars.

21:25 pf m. Fast Express. Pullman ears to Chicago,
and St. Louis "sibout change. Breakfast at Grafton. Sandusky, Cincinnatt, Indianapolis.

9:15 p. m. Baitimore, Philadelphia, New York and
Boston, Fast Express.

Baitimore and Way Stations—8:00 a. m., 1:20,

5:05 and 7:30 p. m.

For Baitimore and Relay, 7:20 a. m., 5:00 and 9:00

p. m.
West—6:00 a. m., 5:20, 8:30 and 11:25 p. m., s. stop-

p. m. West-8:00 a. m., 5:30, 8:40 and 11:25 p. m., stop-ping as during the week. All trains stop at Vinduct Hotel, Relay House Station. Station.

Station.

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Station of the station and station and station ticket offices, Washington Station, and Station station, and Station station, and Station station, and Station station and station and station station of the station of

BALTIMORE & POTOMAC R. R. DEPOT CORNER SIXTE AND B STREETS N. W Deport Commen Sixth and B Streets N. W.

On and after September 13, 1373, trains will leave
Weath agiton as follows, Washington time:
6:00 a.m., Limited mail daily for the West.
Daily, except Sunday, for the North, to Cananlaigua, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
7:45 a.m., Express for Philadelphra and New
York, daily, except Sunday.
8:00 a.m., Accommodation to Baltimore daily,
9:02 a.m., Limited Express for New York and
East, daily, except Sunday.
11:56 a. m., Fast Line for the West and North:
Except Sunday. 1:15 p. m., Express for Philadelphia and New ork and Norfolk, via Baltimore, daily, except Buday. Bull p. n... Accommodation for Baltimore, daily, respi Sunua SMG D. Has Accommonated accepts the factors Sumar Philadelphia daily.
6:50 D. Ma., Philadelphia express daily for the West.
Daily, except Saturday, for the North.
8:06 D. Ma., For Philadelphia, New York, and Bos-

, daily.

rains for POPE CHEEK LINE leave at :45 a, and 8:40 p, m.. daily except Sanday.

sains for ANNAPOLIS leave at 8:45 a, m. and sains for ANNAPOLIS leave at 8:05 a. m. and 0, m. of 0 Tickets and information can be procured at the fices of the company, checked at hotel sand printegrate called for and the first at the offices of the sale readences on orders left at the offices of the sale readences on orders left at the offices of the sale readences on orders left at the offices of the sale process, and on the northeast corner enterprise avenue, and on the northeast corner enterprise and Pennsylvania svenue.

Depot Baltymones a Pottomao Railboad, Depot Baltymones Extended the Boylo, JR.,

Seneral Passenger Agent, Philasolphia, Pa.,

General Passenger Agent, Philasolphia, Pa.,

General Passenger Agent, Philasolphia, Pa.,

Butting Baltymore, Md.

BUILDING MATERIALS; THE ARTIFICIAL STONE COMPANY
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
is prepared to supply, at shert notice, Tiling for
Vestibules, Sidewais, Footways and Careing, in
different colors: Fountains, Lawn Ornaments,
House and Lawn Steps and Platforms; houses
fromted collar walls and Scoring cemented to exclude dampness: kitchens and areas cemented and
made perfectly dry, and a sore preventive against
the intrusion of rata, insects, acc; and all other
work executed for which Portland Cement is
adapted, Our Pertiand Cement becomes in a few
days superior to any of the marble or natural stons
in common use, and is an admirable initiation of
citizer marble or stone; is more durable, and increases its crashing resistance with age. Its beauty
is unquestionable. M. BOHERTE Manager.

C. M. BOBERTS, Manager, SPRUCE JOIST. We have on our wharfabout 1,890,000 feet 2 and 5-inch SPRUCE JOIST, very best quality, from 4 inches to 12 inches wide, 10 to 24 feet long, which we are authorized by the ewners to sell for CASH without regard to cost.

In order to close it out as soon as possible, we have determined to sell it very much below cost, and very much less than it can be bought in this consider. ket. archasers will find it to their interest to exam-this lumber and learn our prices. Arge stock of LUMBER OF ALL KINDS:

T. EDW. CLARK & CO., Office, Depot and Planing-Mill, Foot of Fourth st. cast. FINANCIAL.

\$10. INVEST NOW. \$1,000, ACCORDING TO YOUR MEANS, \$10, \$25, \$100, \$1,000 IN STOCK PRIVILEGES. Sin, Sin, Sin, Sin, Co. In Stouch Pravileges. They often pay a pront from ten to fifteen times the aim invested every thirty days, without risk beyond the investment as explained in our book and Weekly Fluancia: Beport, sent free, containing the delly prices and fluctuations that occur at the NEW YORK STOUN EXCHANGE; also the general condition of the New York money market. ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 12 Wall street, N. Y.

e. W. BALLOCH H. M. F. V. STAMP, PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

Le Droit Building, CORNER EIGHTH AND F STREETS, Is now open for the reception of deposits and trans-schop of business. Interest, five per cent, per annum, commence on first of every month and is compounded twice a year. Open daily from i a. m. to to p. m. Saturdays, from 6 to 8 p. m. suis-8. Ta, & Thif

NATIONAL SAFE DEPOSIT COM-Corner Fifteenth Street and New York Avenue, FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS. All kinds of valuables taken on deposit. Safer or rent. Office hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. GEO. H. PLANT. President. GEO. W. RIGOS, Vice President. GEO. W. RIGOS, Vice President. Section Secretary.

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Have removed their Hanking House to Le Droici
building, corner of Eighth and Futnets.

Code to a General Banking Business.

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New York.

Make Collections on all accessible points.

Buy and sell Foreign Exchange, and deal in all clinds of District Securities.

SHERMAN & GRANT BANKERS,

No. 1425 F Street, dealers in all issues of Sovernment Bonds, Washington City BOUGHT AND BOLD-Ratiway Stocks, Bonds'

old, Stiver and Land Warrants.

Deposits received and collections made upon al PROVISIONS.

ENTRE MARKET STALLS. NOS. 628, NORTHERN LIBERTY MARKET, Stalls Nos. 206 and 208, JOHN B. KELLEY, Butcher and dealer in choice means, invites the at-tention of the public to his choice stock of means consisting of beef lamb, mutton and veal. H, offers nothing but the best in his line, and guaran-tees satisfaction. Marketing delivered to all parts of the city free of charge.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

GEO. BERGLING. MERCHANT TAILOR, Furnishing Goods, 1318 P street northwest

Has received a very elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, suitable for Fall and Winser Wear. He is prepared to make them up in the best work-manship and latest styles.

At Beasonable Prices. mhis-tf H. PUGH & SON,

MERCHANT TAILORS. we received their frui lustelment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

consisting of superfine Diagonals, Foreign and Do-mestic Cassimeres, and shall receive weakly during the season, which they are prepared to make upin he latest styles.

HATS AND CAPS. GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS. ETINEMETZ. 123 Pennsylvania
avenue, calls attention to his complete stock of Gentlemen's DRESS
HATS, embracing the most desirable patterns for Fail Wear,
Also, all the new styles in SOFT
and STIFF HATS, manufactured
expressly for his market,
BOYS HATS, various colors and shapes.
UMBRELLAS and WALKING-STICKS, new designs. Lowest Market Prices.
B. H. WINEMETZ, Hatter and Purrier,
1237 Penn. ave., next to cor. Thirteenth street,
cold-if

BOOKBINDER AND PAPER-RULER, e. 371 Fennsylvania ave., bet. Temib and Eleventh siz., South Side. PB ools degantly or plainly bound. Period; and newspapers arefully stituted by STOVES AND TINWARE. STOVES!

Corner of Soundiness

HOUSEKEEPERS IN SEARCH OF AN

A NO. I" PARLOR STOVE

RADIANT HOME

PARLOR STOVE OF 1875. It is an economical consumer of ecal, es ulated, keeps the fire better than any or burner. on account of its mill grate, and it is, withal, the brightest, most beautiful Parior Stove

CHR. RIESSNER'S WAREROOMS, 715 and 717 Seventh street northwest A NEW FEATURE

IN

Slate Mantels. We are now showing State Mantels richly insaid with encausite tile. We can furnish tile to hurmonize rodor with the other furnishings of the result of the state Mantels with many new designs and arrangement of colors. We give special attention to house plumbing and charge only fair prices,

Ranges, &co. HAYWARD & HUTCHINSON, 317 Ninth street northwest.

A Full Line of Cooking and Heating Stoves,

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS! HOFF & THOMAS.

Manufacturers and Dealers in
HOT-AIR FURNALES,
FIRE-PLACE HEATERS, RANGES.
HEAT AND OUDKING STOVES,
And a full Line of House Furnishing Goods,
S20 PENNSYLVAN-MA AVENUE NOETHWEST,
Bett 25-3m Washington, D. C.

JAMES R. HARROVER, No. 1336 Fourteenth Street Northwest, Invites attention to his complete stock of all the

Cooking and Heating Stoves. which he is selling at the lowest obtainable prices. General assortment of Household and Kitosen-Ware. Makes a specialty of setting and repairing Grates and Furnaces by the most competent me-

haules. Inspection invited. L. U. TAYLOR, | 442 | T. H. YOUNG Cooking Stoves | Street | Heating Stoves SLATE MANTELS, RANGES, FIRE-PLACE HEATERS,

We respectfully call attention of the public to our stock of the above articles, all of the latest designs. A call solicited before purchasing else-where, as our PRICES ARE LOW and work guar-anteed. TIN ROOFING AND GUTTERING. Repairing promptly attended to. TAYLOR & YOUNG.

462 Ninth street northwest, between D and E.

313 W. H. HARROVER, STOYES, Five doors from Femry varies avenue north. STOVES, HANGES, FURNACES, FIRE-BRICKS, REPAIRS FOR ALL KINDS OF STOVES, FULL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSE-FURNISHING SOLD

CLOTHING.

FALL AND

WINTER STYLES.

New Goods

DEVLIN & CO.'S.

No. 1106 F Street.

Suits

MADE TO ORDER,

From \$25 to \$85.

SAMPLES

READY-MADE

Fall Overcoats.

WOOD AND COAL CTEPHENSON & BRO.

PATENT BUNDLED KINDLING WOOD.

The best in use. Prepared from the best quality of Virginia Pin e.and introducing a Patent Pire Lighter in each bundle, dispensing with the use of kerosene, chavings or paper. Sold by all grocers. Ask for Stephenson's Patent Wood, and take neother. Every bundle has printed label giving directions for use. All the best qualities of coal constantly on hand. STEPHENSON & BRO., sole manufacturers in this District; office, ITS Pennsylvania avenue. Mill and bepot, Seventh-street whar.

DEALER IN

OAE, PINE, AND HICKORY WOOD. Yard, Corner Eighth and B streets southwest. OPPOSITE SMITHSONIAN PARK. Branch Yard, A street, between Second and Third northeast.

COAL! CUAL os.W.RI

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of Coal and wood, Cumberland Coal.

Depot at RILEY'S wharves, foot of Elevents and Twints streets executives.

Branch jard, C street, between Second and Third Streets northwest.

AWNINGS.

Awnings, Tents and Flags,

J.C. HOGAN, Manufacturer,

streets northwest, app-tf A WNINGS, PLAGE AND TENTS. M. G. COPELAND, MANUPACTURES, ma. 6-12 No. 68 Louisiana avens

HOTELS & RESTAURANTS Union Hotel

GEORGETOWS, D. C., Will reopen for the reception of greats October 1 1975. Board per day, E. Permanent boarders will be accommodated at low rates.

LEGAL. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE

V. SHINN, Proprietor.

THIS AS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE autscriber has obtained from the Suprems Court of the District of Columbia, holding a special Term, letters of administration on the personal estate of Wilkiam H. Pach, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having chains against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the Youghers thereof, to the subscriber, on referre the 4th day of October Bext: they may otherwise by law be excluded from all breeft of the said estate, Given under my hand, this 5th day of October, 1875.

October Bext: they may otherwise by law be excluded from all breeft of the said estate, Given under my hand, this 5th day of October, 1875.

Administrator.

PAINTING.

C.T. BOWEN SOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER

AND GLAZIER. Cobbins promptly attended august

AUCTION SALES. To-Day.

BY THOMAS DOWLING,
Auctivator and Real Estate Broker,
Auctivator to vatiner (leary,)
(Successor to vatiner (leary,)
Southwest corner en street. LARGE LOT OF BLIA 'S, SASH, DOORS, FRAM'S, VENTILATORS, ec., &C., AT AUCTION.
THON (TUESDA') MCRNING at 18 o'clock, at my suction room. I will sell a large . "4 of Sash, Blinds, Do cr., Frames, Ventilators, &c. Terms cash. THOMAS DOWLING, octs Auctioneer.

BY WH. L. WALL & CO., Auctioneers, Horse and Carriage Barasr, 86, 838 and 940 Louisiana avenue, between Nintt and Tenth streets.

PEREMPTORY SALE OP PONY PHAETON, NO.TOP BUGGY, (BUILT BY GRAHAM.)
TWO SETS SINGLE HARNESS AND BOBES, OT JUESDAY MORNING, October 18, 1876. commencing at 10 o'clock we will sell at our Basaar one Pony Phaeton and No-Top Buggy, built by Graham, but little used; also, two sets aingle Harness and Robes, being the property of a lady having no further use for them.

Sale positive. Terms cash.

Auctioneers.

BY W. L. WALL & Co., Auctioneers.

236 Louisiana avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! CLOTHING!!! On TUESDAY MORNING, October 19. 1878, Pants.

The above goods are all of this season's manufacture.
Sale : eremptory. Terms cash.
ocls-2t W. L. WALL & CO., Auctioneers.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON E STREET SOUTH, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH STREETS EAST. PROPERTY ON E STREET SOUTH, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH STREETS
EAST.
By virtue of a deed of trust to me, dated April
27, 1873, and duly recorded in liber 713, follo \$1,
one of the isand records for the District of Columbia,
and at the request of the party secured
thereby, i will sell, at public auction, in front of the
premises, on TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1875, at 5 o'clock
p. m., the following described real estate, situate
in the City of Washington, District of Columbia,
to material of lot numbered two (2) in equate
leginning for the smooth of the from the South
west corner of said lot two (2) and running north
ninety (80) feet, thence cast twenty-six (85) feet
seven (7) inches, thence south twenty (20) feet,
thence west ten (16) feet seven (7) inches, thence
outh seventy (70) feet to the line of R street,
thence with and by said E street west sixteen (16)
feet to the piace of beginning, together with the
improvements, &c.

Terms: One third cash; balance at six and twelve
monthst with interest at 8 per cent, per annum,
secured by deed of trust. A deposit of one hundred dollars will be required at time of sale, and
all canveyancing at purchaser's cost.

GEU. W STICKNEY, Trustee.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY DR. HOLLAND'S NEW BOOK.

dventures of Captain Hatteras. Hiustrated.
Jules Verné. 2 50
Jules Verné. 2 50
Jules Verné. 2 50
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lassical Dictionary, with Chronological Table. Lempriere. 1 51
zah; or, A Woman of Fashlon. Mrs. Edwards. 1 50
Vage s of Sin. Yates. 50

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THE NEW BOOKS.—"MONEY AND THE

Mechanism of Exchange," by W. S. Jevons,
author of "Principles of Science, &c.; international scientific series; \$2.50 "Impressions of London Focial Life," by E. S. Nadal, formerly Secretary American Legation at London: \$2.50. "Eight
Cousins," by Louisa M. Alcot, author of "Little
Women," &c.; \$1.50. "From Jest to Earnest,"
by Hav. E. T. Ro.; author of "Barriers Burned
Away;" \$1.75. "Daily Thoughts," by Rev. De
Witt Talmadge, D. D.; \$2. "Doings of the Sodley
Family in Town and Country," by the author of
"I ream Children," &c.; an antique and beautifel book for the juveniles; \$2. "Elsie's Womanhood, a sequet to "Elsie' Girlhaod," \$2.50.
"Medical Term.
Senitary Science, Medical Periodicals, Philosophical Amperatus. Anatomical Charts supplied at
short notice at manufacturers' prices. Catalogus
with diagrams, descriptions and prices on hand.
The attention of students is called to our New
Medical Note Book, a most convenient and useful
article for students attending the courses of lectures. E. WWARREN ("HOATE & CO.,
Bookselfers and Stationers,
Vernon Fow. corner of Pennsylvania avenue and
Tenth street.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

ATEN LAW BOOKS.

Revised Statutes of United States. United States Statutes, vol. 18, Forty-third Congress.

Hevised Statutes relating to the District of Co-lumbia post roads and treaties.

Revised Statutes of the District of Columbia, hules of Practice, Supreme Court, District of Columbia. MacArthur's Reports, vol. 1, Supreme Court D. C.
Wallace's U. S. Supreme Court Reports, vol. 21,
Best on Evidence, vol. 1, Morgan's Notes.
Weils' Every Man his Own Lawyer, (Centennial edition.)
Drake on Attachment. Fourth edition.
Eump's Law and Practice of Bankruptcy.
Eighth edition.
Eighth edition.
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His of hierature. vol. 1. Morgan.
His ory of "Trial by Jury." By William Forsyth, M. A., Paten. Case. Supreme Court U. S.

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A large stock of School Books, for use in the
publicand private schools in the city, for sale at
low prices.
W. H. & O. H. MORRISON.
Law Booksellers and Stationers.
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475 PENNSYLVANIA avenue. WOEKS ON ART, ARCHITECTURE AND

WARREN CHOATE & CO.'S. Painters, Scuiptors, Architects and Engravers not their Works. A Handbook. By Clara Erskine Glement. 42.5 Switt's Encyclopadis of Architecture, Histor-leni, Theoretical and Fractical, 8 vo., sheep, Theoretical and Practical, 8 vo., about 1, 156 pages of the property of Civil Engineering, Historical, Theoretical and Practical, Three thousand engravings, 1,755 pages, 8 vo., sheep. New exhibit. arises time to the present day, By James Ferguson, 3 vois
History of Art. By Dr. Wm. Lubke, 2 vois,
quario, Beaulifelly illustrated. Haif calf. \$5.00
History of Art. By Dr. Wm. Lubke, 2 vois,
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The Grammar of 'ainting and Engraving. Translated from the French by Rate Newell Doggett,
Num-rous illustrations.

Significant State of Art. An introduction of Ancient and Modern Architecture, Sculpture,
Fainting and Music. By N. D'Anvers. Hustrated
History of General Students. By Caroline
White the Company of the Com Hermes Studies. Ornamental Alphabets, Drawing Books.
All the above works in stock, and supplied at publishers' prices. Books sent by mail postage iree, on receipt of crites.
Agents in Washington for Braun's Autotypes—those remarkable reproductions of the Great Production of the Great Productin

these is markable reproductions of the Great Pi ture- and Sculptur- of the old masters. Complete stock of Drawing Materials. WARREN CHOATE & CO., ECOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, St25-tf (Vernon Bow.) 941 Penn. avenue EDUCATIONAL

MR. L. G. MARINI'S
DANCING ACADEMY.

Nos. Ha and 916 E street northwest, 1e
Is now open for the recoution of pupils. Days and
hours of tuithou: For misses and masters, Toedays, Thur-days and Saturdays from 3 to 5 n. m.;
for pentienen. same days from 7 to 9 p. m.; for ladies. Tue-days and Saturdays from 5:20 to 7 p. m.
For perticulars, see circulars; to be had at the
music stores and at the Academy.

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SIGNOR MAESTRO ETTORE BARILI Resumed his Singing Lessons
A Resumed his Singing Lessons
At Marini's Hail, on
SEPTEM RER 80, 1875.
Days of instruction will be Thursday, Friday and
Saturday of each week.
Attangements for hours and days can now be per-Saturday of each week.

Arrangements for hours and days can now be perfected at the above place.

Applications may be made to Signor B. on the above days.

For particulars see circulars, to be had at Metzerott's and Ellis' music store.

octions

SELF RELIANCE. A course in Washington Basiness College qualties young men and women for self-reliance are self-support. Sudents can enter for citier day evening sessions. For particulars call at the college, corner Seventh and L streets northwest, or address, for illustrated circular.

H.C. SPENCER. President.

MUSICAL ACADEMY

1554 I street northwest, Dr. J. P. Caulfield THEODORE INGALLS KING, OBGANIST St. John's Parish, Teacher of St. John's Parish, Teacher of St. Piano, ORGAS, ETC. 20 lessons, \$12;kor \$25. Address, F.O. box \$27. tf. M 188 JAMES AND MISS A.E. BURSLEY, and German DAY SCHOOL. School will open their English, French and German DAY SCHOOL. For the FIRST MONDAY in October, at 178 b street or on the premises.

THE COMPOUND OX TOEN TREATMENT.

Dr. 49. R. STARKET has the pleasure to announce that he will assume his practice of the last two seasons at the same rooms, 160 F street, on Thursday, 14th instant.

AUCTION SALES

BY W. L. WALL & CO. Auctioneers. Horse and Carriage Banaar, 936, 938 and 940 Louisians avenue, between Nigth and Tunth spects. FIFTEEN READ AT HORSES AT AUCTION.
Will be sold at the stable of the Great Falls Ice
Company. Foot of Tenth street, on FRIDAY
MCRNING. October 22, 1870, at 190 clock, Fifteen
Fine Work Horses and Mules, being the property
of the Great Falls Ice Company, and sold in come
que nee of not being required in their business during the coming winter,
oclo-et W. L. WALL & CO., Auctioneers.

BY DUNCANSON BROS., Anctioneers and Commission Merchants, 80 etheset corner of Ninth and Detrects northw Southeast corner of Ninth and Detrects northwest.

TEUCTFES: EALE, AT AUCTION OF AN ELEGANT DWELLING IN A MOST DESHRABLE
PART OF THE CITY, ON I STREET, HETWEEN YFEMONT AVENUE AND SIXTEENTH STREET NORTHWEST.
By virise of a deed of trust to us, dated March
as, 1874, and recorded in Liber No. Nr., folio 117, one
of the land recorded in Liber No. Nr., folio 117, one
of the land recorded in Liber No. Nr., folio 117, one
of the land recorded in Liber No. Nr. Sol. Berrer's
and the land recorded in Liber of Columbia, we
will, on TUESDAY. the 2d day of November, A.
Lilish, at 40 clock p. m., in front of the premises,
table the liber of the Surveyor of the District
of Columbia.

This is of ronts on I street north, and runs back to
a 26-loot alley; is improved by an everant threetory brick dwelling, (No. 1871 street northwest.)
with basement, attic and back building, and has excellent furnace and range.

Terms: One third in cash, and balance in three
qual payments, at six, twelve and eighteen
months, for which the notes of the purchaser,
bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent. per
annum from the day of asis, accured by a deed of
trust on the property sold. A deposit of \$250 will
be required of the purchaser at the time of sale,
and all conveyancing is at the expense of the purchaser.

If the terms of sale are not complied with within

chaser.

If the terms of sale are not complied with within one week from the day of sale, the trustees reserve the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of the defauting purchaser, upon giving seven days notice in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN and Evening Star. GEO, W. RIGGS, ARTHUR FENDALL, Trustees. DUNCANSON BROS., (Star) Auctioneers.

BY W. L. WALL & Co., Auctioneers, Between Ninth and Tenth streets. Between Ninth and Tenth streets.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE. On THURSDAY MORNING, October 21, 1878, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell at our salestooms, No. 356 Louisiana avenue, a fine collection of Furniture. We name in part:

Elegant Walbut Chamber Suites, with Bureaus and Dressing. Cases;

15 elegant Parlor Suites, in Reps, Terries and Haircioft, (two fine suites London Smoke.)

Walnut Sideboards, Etegeres, Hairacks;

Bureaus, Besisteads, Extension-Tables;

Hair and Shuck Ma.tresses, Tucker Springs.

Lounge, Bedsheads, Mattresses, Washstands; Chairs, Lace Curishes, Castors; Glass and Crockery Ware, Cornices; Table Cutlery, &c., &c. We, call special affection of purchasers to the hove sale, as the sale is peremptory, and will be old in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms cash. WM. L. WALL & CO., cet9 [Star]

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

BY E. J. SWEET,
East Estate Agent and Auctioneer,
Sil Seventh street, opp. United States Post Office

Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer,
Sil Seventh street, opp. United States Post Office.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF A NEAT TWO STORY
BRICK DWELLING, SI MAJUTLAND AVENUE, NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN SIXTH AND
SEVENTH STREETS SOUTHWEST.

By virtue of a deed of trust, dated August 23, A.
D. Eta, duly recovated in Liber No. 725, folio 273,
one of the land recovers for the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured therebias and at the request of the party secured therebias and at the request of the party secured therebias and in the request of the party secured therebias and in the request of the party secured therebermises of the Hillshay and the Justice of the party secured theresituate in the city of Washington, District Coltimbia, to-wit: All that piece of parcel of grounds known and designated as lot numbered twelve.

(12.) in D. Carroll's subdivision of square numbered four hundred and sixty-two, (42.)

Torms: \$2.00, with interest at ten per cent.,
from August 23, 174, to day of sale, and expense
of sale in cash, and the balance at six and twelve
mouths, for which the notes of the purchaser,
bearing interest from the day of sale, and secured
by a deed of trust on the property sold will be
taken. A deposit of \$10 will be required of the
purchaser at the time of sale, and all conveyancing
at the expense of purchaser. Herms of sale are not
compiled with in seven days from the day of sale,
the trustees reserve the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser after five days' advertisensent.

BHAINAGID H. WANNEE [Trust ees.

GEORGE W. STICKNEY,
THE ABOVE SALE IS POSTDONED UN-

oct-Stuthads

AP THE ABOVE SALE IS POSTPONED UNTIL MONDAY, October 18, 1876, same hour and
place. BRAINARD H. WARNER,
GEORGE W. STICKNEY,
L. J. SWERT,
Auctioneer.

THE ABOVE SALE IS FURTHER POSTPINED until SATURDAY, October 23, 1873, same
hour and place,
RAAI NAED G. WARNER, Trustees,
GEORGE W. STICKNEY,
cein-Tu.Ther
Auctioneer.

BY B. H. WARNER,

Beal Estate Broker and Auctioneer,

Federal Buildings, cor. Seventh and F sts. N. W.

BY YOUNG & MIDDLETON,
Le Droit Building, corner Eighth and F streets, TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED BEAL ESTATE, SITUATED ON TENTH STREET EAST, TWO DOUBS NORTH OF SOUTH CARDLINA AVENUE, IMPROVED BY A TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING.

STREET EAST, TWO DOORS NORTH OF SOUTH CARCHINA AVENUE. IMPROVED BY ATWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING.
By Virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, passed in equity cause No. 4.1h, wherein Edwin L. Stanton, receiver, is complainant and John T. Johnson et al. are defendants, the undersigned, trastees, will sell, at public auction. to the highest bidder, in front of the premises, on THUBSDAY, the list day of Outober, 1855, at the hour of 4:30 p. m., all that piece or parcei of ground lying and being in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and known and described as part of iot numbered one, (1,) in square numbered nine hundred and ferry-sive, (24), heginning for the same on Truth street cast sixty (90) feet north from the southeast corner of said let, and unning thence north thirty (20) feet, thence west one hundred and thirty-one (13) feet, thence wont two (2) feet to the southeast corner of lot numbered two (2) twenty-cight (2-) feet ten and one half (10%) inches, thence eact to the piace of beginning, together with the improvements, consisting of a two-story frame owelling containing five rooms and stine.

Terms of sale, as prescribed by said decree: One third of the purchase money in cash and the balance thereof in equalinatal ments at six and twelve months: the deterred payments to bear interest at 8 per cent. From the day of six and to be a lien on the property will be resolved at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser. All conveyancing at purchase the property will be resolved at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser. All conveyancing at purchase the property will be resolved at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser. All conveyancing at purchase the property will be resolved at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser. All conveyancing at purchase the property will be resolved at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser. All conveyancing at purchase and the ballen on the property will be resolved at the risk and cost of the defaulting purc

A HANDSOMEE RSIDENCE FOR SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from the late James
I. Hunton and his wife, the understraed, trustee,
will on the 22d day of NOVEMBER. 1878, at the
court-homes in Warrenton, Virginia, sell at public auction the vainable residence called "Clearmont." sidjoining the town of Warrenton. The
house and grounds are exceedingly handsome. The
house has eleven reoms, and is built of brick, with
thirty acrys of land attached.

Terms of Sale—By agreement, one fourth of purchase movey cash: the residue in three equal intrainments of one, two and three years, bearing interest from day of sale, and properly secured. I
will convey only such title as is vested in me,
which is believed to be unquestionable.

For further particulars, apply to Epna Hunton,
Warrenton, Va.

BAVID WALKER, Trustee.

TO Y YOUNG & MIDDLETON.

BY YOUNG & MIDDLETON, Le Droit Building, corner of Eighth and F streets.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY-PRAME DWELLING HOUSE ON FIFTH STREET, GEORGETOWN, BETWEEN FREDERICK AND MARKET BY USE OF WASHINGTON, District of Columbia, and by direction of the holder of the hold records of Washington county, District of Columbia, and by direction of the holder of the note recurse thereby, I will sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on MONDAY, October 5, 1878, at 40 clock o. m., all that place or parcel of ground known and described as part of lot 185 in Beatty and Hawkins' addition to ticorpetown, in the District of Columbia, beginning for the same on the south side of First street, at a point one hundred and thirty-eight feet east from the corner of Frederick street, and running eastward yaiong the line of said Fifth street. At a point of front.

Turm of saic: \$1,000, with 10 per cent, interest.

of front. Turms of sale: \$1,000, with 10 per cent. interes rom March 8, 1878, together with the expenses o Trums of sale: \$1,000, with 10 per cent. interest from March & 1875, together with the expenses of this sale, in cash; balance in twelve and eighteen months, secored by notes bearing interest and a deed of trust on the property. One hundred dollers down when the property is struck off. Conveyancing and recording at purchaser's cost. The cash deposit to be forfeited uniest the terms are compiled with in five days after the sale.

WM. L. DAVIS. Trustee.

YOUNG & MIDDLETON.

409 Eleventh Street, between E and Pennsylvania Avenue. MR. SHAFFIELD, having returned to Washing-on, has opened a new Confectionery on Eleventh treet, and is again prepared to serve his old ous-omers and the public in general. Parties, wed-ings, suppers. &c., &c., furnished. Ice cream, rater loss, &c., &c., who essle and retail. ord-fw DOND LILY LAUNDRY.-T. S. BOS. L TON. No. 40 Eighth street northwest, is pre-pared to execute promptly all orders intrusted to his care. This Laundry will have three depurt-ments: First, general Laundry work. Second, Lace and Lace Curtains and all other fine goods. Thiro, cleaving Ladies' Dresses of all kinds, such as Silk Velvets, Alpasas, Merinocs, Scarf Ribbons,

oves, &c.
N. B., — Pond Lily Wash for sale.
N. B., — Pond Lily Wash for sale.
Manufactured by Simpson & Co., unce, il Lerois Building, Washington, D. C. ool-kn JACQUES JOUVENAL'S MARBLE WORKS,

No. 941 D Street, near Lewis Johnson & Co.'s Bank. All MONUMENTS on hand sold at a great reduc-

WM. HENDERSON CARPENTER AND BUILDER, assachusetts avenue, bet. Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. Besidence 17th Fourteenth street nortwest, all work executed promptly and faithfully, forms moderate,

Price Low.
All First-class Grocers have it,
W. M. GALT, JAMES H. McGILL

ARCHITECT

GOLDEN HILL!

THE RED CLOUD REPORT.

inc.
Q. Was that statement to Major Burt a correct A. Was that statement to case? A. Yes, sir; I was merely answering the question.

Q. What was, in other respects, the condition of those cattle? A. They were good cattle out of a herd of 2,000 head like those you have seen this manning. a herd of 3,000 head like those you have seen this morning.

Q. Were they as good as those we have seen this morning?

A. Yes, sir; they were fatter eather, only we had driven them two days and a night in a storm, and of course, snowing all the time as it was, it made them look rough; they had us food or water during that time.

Q. How har had you driven? A. I had started them from about five miles below here, where we now are on the Niobrara; that is about thirty-five miles from the agency.

Q. How happed you to be so long driving threm thirty miles? A. It commenced snowing on the morning we started driving the cattle, and kept snowing all that day and all that night, and the next morning we got lost, and did not get into the agency until night.

It is apparent that the cattle were seen by Prof. Marsh, Major Burt, Major Stanton and the others under most disadvantageous circumstances; and it is more caritable to all concerned and more consistent with the facts to conclude that they were missed by the rough, gaunt appearance of the artists grown these causes, rather than

and it is more carried as to conclude that they were misled by the rough, gaunt appearance of the cattle, arising from these causes, rather than they had misrepresented what they say, or that the cattle were really "walking skin and bone," but Professor Marsh asserts that Dr. Saville admitted to him that the cattle received on the 14th of November did not average more than 850 pounds, and that this admission, in connection with the undisputed fact that Dr. Saville receipted for them at an average of 1,043 pounds, is conclusive and that this admission, in connection with the undisputed fact that Dr. Saville receipted for them at an average of 1,043 pounds, is conclusive against Dr. Saville and fully establishes the alleged fraud. This admission, fatal to the reputation of Dr. Saville for honesty and integrity, if true, is said to have been made in Washington in May last. Professor Marsh states the admission of Dr. Saville in these words:
"Agent Saville was confident that the cattle, thin as they were, would weigh 850 pounds on an average," On my questioning this, he insisted that "those he weighed came up to that average, and that those estimated were fully as large. He himself weighed all of the herd that were weighed in the morning they arrived." Memorands of these statements of Agent Saville were taken down at the time by both Bishop Hare and myself, and at a subsequent conference were found to agree.

The attention of Dr. Saville was called to this

self, and at a subsequent conference were found to agree.

The attention of Dr. Saville was called to this statement of Professor Marsh, and he testified as follows:

Q. In the same connection, Professor Marsh says that "Agent Saville was confident that these cattle, thin as they, were, would weigh 850 pounds on an average." Did you make that statement to him? A. I shall have to explain that in the same way, by recalling what was said. Bishop Hare asked in eif these cattle would weigh, every one, 1,000 pounds, and I said, "no they would not," and then remarked that the contract did not require them to be 1,000 pounds in weight; and he asked me how much it was, and I told him 850 pounds; and he turned to me and said: "Did these cattle average 850 pounds?" asking a general explanation—if they came up to the contract. I answered him in three words: "Yes, and more." Those, I think, were the exact words I used.

Q. Did you at any time claim, in that conversation or any other, that they weighed 850 pounds? H. No, sir, not fixing the amount, only that they filled the contract.

Prof. Marsh having appealed to Bishop Hare to

nited the contract.

Prof. Marsh having appealed to Bishop Hare to corroborate his version of that affair, we examined the Bishop fully upon the subject, with the following result: the Bishop faily upon the subject, with the following result:

The foregoing extract of the testimony of Dr. Saville was read to him, and then the question was put to him:

Q. I ask you now if that statement accords with your recollection? A. I would omit the words, "and more?" but if I was put on my oath to deny that he said "and more," I should prefer not saying it, because it is merely a matter of memory, and a man's character is at stake.

Q. Then, Bishop, how in other respects does the statement agree with your recollection? A. Exactly.

statement agree with your recollection? A. Exactly.

By Mr. Marsh: Q. Do you remember his speaking of the "thousand pounds" and "the contract."

A. I do.

After Bishop Hare had testified in the presence of Prof. Marsh, and had been cross-examined by him, and after Dr. Saville's statement and testimony were known to Prof. Marsh, he, upon his cross-examination, testified as follows:

Q. Do you say, Professor, when Saville said those cattle would weigh 850 pounds, that he did not say "and more?" A. I am perfectly confident that he did not say anything of that kind, and that he did not imply it in anything that he said.

Q. Do you remember whether, during the conversation which has been referred to, anything was said about the cattle coming up to the contract weight? A. I won't be positive on that point.

Q. Or whether the fact of their weighing a

Q. Or whether the fact of their weighing a thousand pounds was mentioned? A. I feel sure that was not mentioned.

Q. Was there any reference made to the contract weights of 860 pounds in the summer and 1,000 in the winter? Do you differ with the Bishop on that subject? A. Since the Bishop's statement I have thought that over, and don't recall any reference to that; but yet it may have been said.

Here are three persons endeavoring to detail a particular conversation. Bishop Hare and Professor Marsh, to whom no suspicion of improper motives can be imputed, do not remember it alike. Bishop Hare corroberates Dr. Saville in important particulars, and in those same particulars differs from Professor Marsh. He can hardly be said to contradict Saville at all. In this confusion we can only determine the truth by looking at the Federal Buildings, cor. Seventh and F sts. N. W.

SQUARE NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-ONE.

The whole of this square on H, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets northessit, for sais, (less the southwest corner lot.) on THURSDAY, October II, 1876, at 50 clock p. m.

Terms of sale: One third cash; balance in one and two years, with interest at six per cent. secured by a deed of trust. A deposit of \$500 required at the time of sale. All conveyancing at the coss of the purchaser.

R. S. DAVIS, Attorney, ocld-d F. D. CLEARY, Salesman, ocld-d p. D. CLEARY, Salesman, ocld-d p. D. Salesman, and occurred the found of the purchaser.

The whole of this square on H, between Eleventh and Professor Marsh, to whom no suspicion of improper motives can be imputed, do not remember it alike. Bishop Hare acrowberates Dr. Saville in important particulars, and in those same particulars differs conversed to the controlled Saville at all. In this contustion we can only determine the truth by looking at the probabilities. Dr. Saville had already given a receipt to the contractor for these cattle, at an about the found of the found of the found of the found of the particular conversation. Bishop Hare and Professor Marsh, to whom no suspicion of improper motives can be imputed, do not remember it alike. Bishop Hare corroberates Dr. Saville in important particulars, and in those same particulars, differs from Professor Marsh. He can hardly be said to contradict Saville at all. In this contustion we can only determine the truth by looking at the probabilities. Dr. Saville had already given a receipt to the contradict Saville at all. In this contact of the particular conversation. average of 1,043 pounds, which had been paid, and which he knew could be found on file in an hour by going to the auditor's office. If he had been guilty of defrauding the Government to the extent claimed he was then conscious of it, and we can hardly conceive that he should under such circumstances be weak enough to make the statement ascribed to him by Frofessor Marsh, which is in the natura of an admission of his own guilt. If, as he claims, he was refuting the charge of Professor Marsh as to the cattle being small and poor, and was claiming that they were fully up to the contract requirements, he not having before him and not remembering the weights, his statement of the conversation, in part corroborated by

tion that Professor Marsh was at the time assailing the reputation of Dr. Saville for integrity; that the interview became angry, Saville accusing Marsh on the spot "of seeking to make a case of frand against him whether true or not." It is not impossible that, in his desire to bring to light and just condemnation supposed frauds, he may have unintentionally given a construction to the language of Dr. Saville which was not intended. The result is, we are obliged to say, that the evidence fails to show that any admission was made or intended by Dr. Saville to the effect that the cattle delivered on the 14th of November would weigh 850 pounds per head and no more. And we cattle delivered on the 14th of November would weigh 850 pounds per head and no more. And we think that if Bishop Hare and Professor Marsh so understood him they must have been mistaken. Professor Marsh calls attention to the statements of Lieutenant W. L. Carpenter, contained in his letters to the Professor, of June 22, 1875, concerning an issue of beef at Red Cloud agency, May 4, 1875, in which he says "that the cattle then issued were wretchedly beer and about half

May 4, 1875, in which he says "that the cattle then issued were wretchedly poor and about hall of them ridiculously smail. That out of about 200 head which I saw killed at the time, there were were but three ozen which would be accepted by an army commissary for issue to troops. There were many yearlings in the herd which would not not 200 pounds of beef; and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the entire herd would not average seven hundred and fifty pounds (750) gross weight."

This statement is followed by the certificate of Louis Reshaw, but we think his corroboration weakens rather than strengthens the statements of Licutenant Carpenter. We have seen Mr. Reshaw, and are satisfied that he is capable of gross misrepresentation and falsehood. Licutenant Carpenter gives it as his opinion only, and as we have not been able to see him, or ascertain the extent of his experience, we are not able to determine the value of that opinion. From the favorable terms in which he is spoken of, we should be inclined to give great weight to any statement that he might make concerning matters within his own knowledge or experience. But it has been demonstrated over and over again in this investigation that the estimate of men, not thoroughly familiar with the subject concerning the are very unreliable. We have notleed that most of the army officers estimate gross weights lower than other class of witnesses, and yet it appears that the army system seldom deals with gross weights, but with not beef on the block, and the weights, but with net beef on the block, and the army mode of determining net weight is different than that usually practiced. The army contracts require that the slaughtered animal, excluding kinneys, tallow, shank and brisket, be weighed to ascertain net beef, and to determine net weight for cattle on the hoof for the supply of a moving army. The system is to kill a few average cattle and to obtain the net weight by the above rule. By this process of excluding tallow, kidney, shanks and brisket, from flity to sventy-five pounds per head is lost by net weight as usually understood. The experience of army officers, therefore, would incline them to estimate cattle on the hoof at less than their real weight. The fact that the price paid under army contracts for

on the hoof at less than their real weight. The fact that the price paid under army contracts for beef in that neighborhood is much higher than paid for the Indian supply is in part attributable, doubtless, to the circumstance that, according to army practice, the net beef bears a smaller propertien to the gross than elsewhere.

The following is a table kindly furnished us by y Major John P. Hawkins, commissary of subsistence, U.S. A.:

Abstract of contract prices of fresh beef and beef cattle furnished the Subsistence Department United States Army, in the Department of the Platte, during the fiscal years ending June 39, '74, '75, and '76; Bridger Fort, W. T.
Hrown Camp, W. T.
Cameron Fort, W. T.
Cheyenne, W. F.
Douglass Camp, U. T.
Fetterman Fort, W. T.
Laramie Fort, W. T.
MePherson Fort, W. T.
MePherson Fort, Neb.
Omaha, Neb.
Omaha, Harracks, Neb.
Omaha, Port, D. A.
W. Sheridan Camp, Neb.
Stambaugh Jearneks, Ne
Stambaugh Camp, Neb.
Stambaugh Camp, Neb. WAS ASS HH: HH: 1978.
Presh best per s. net. 10% per s. net. 1

n. not. not 1874. 1980. 1984. Beef cattle per h., pe Presh beef presh, p. 1954 per s. 1954 per

The stray such as the levis and yet, even from the stray such as the heris of cattle delivered finen, teathins the mostly steers, buttvery few cows at Red Cloud were at take them all through among them, mad to the cattle received at the heris of the post, and gives as the transport of the post, the also says, analogs of the heris of the post, the also says, analogs of the heris of the post, the also says, analogs of the heris of the post, the also says, analogs of the heris of the post, the also says, analogs of the heris of the post, the also says and the second of the post, the also says and the second of the post, the also says and the second of the post, the also says and the second of the post heris of the post heris of the post heris of the says of the heris of the second of the post heris of the says of the heris of the second of the post heris of the says of the heris of the fact wards, and allowed me to select eleven from the agency heri. I selected eleven of the fattest, but not the largest, which not deleven of the fattest, but not the largest, which netted 450 pounds each without the shanks, tallow, kidney or breskit, but with those they would not above 500.

As this testimony comes from a practical hutcher connected with the army it is significant.

As this testimony comes from a practical butcher connected with the army it is significant and of great weight. The cattle delivered in May fast were doubtless smaller than those usually delivered, and considerably below the average. They were receipted for at 965 pounds each. Those cattle were turned in under the new contract made cattle were turned in under the new contract made necessary by the short supply, and were wintered in the country of the Platte; were purchased by the contractor at a relatively high price, many of them as high as \$25 per head, and had doubtless suffered from the rigors of the winter. While Lleutenant Carpenter's statement is probably generally correct as to the condition of the cattle which he saw, we find in it no evidence of fraud either upon the Indians or the Govern-ment.

the cattle which he saw, we find in it no evidence of fraud either upon the Indians or the Government.

During our investigation we were informed by a gentleman of high character that Dr. Irwin, the agent of the Shoshone agency, informed him in the fall of 1873 cattle were delivered to him by Mr. Bosler upon the contract of G. M. Dodge, which came from the same herds as those which were being delivered at Red Cloud and Whetstone, and that those which he received weighed only 800 pounds each, while those delivered at Red Cloud and Whetstone were receipted for at an average of more than 1,000 pounds. On returning to Washington the auditor furnished us with a copy of the voucher given for the cattle by Dr. Irwin, which clearly shows that our informant misunderstood the Doctor, for instead of 800 pounds the voucher shows the weight to have been 489 pounds not, or 978 pounds gross. Its effect seems to be to confirm the correctness of the weights certified to at Red Cloud rather than otherwise. The facts that the cattle had been driven two hundred and fifty miles, and were estimated and not weighed will account for the slight difference assumed.

The voucher given by Dr. Irwin is as follows: "Received of G. M. Dodge for the United States Government, at the Shoshone and Bannock Indian agency, Wyoming Territory, three hundred and fifty-nine beef cattle, averaging four hundred and fifty-nine beef cattle, averaging four hundred and fifty-nine (489) pounds not. Total weight, one hundred and seventy-five thousand five hundred and fifty-nine (15,561) pounds.

SROBHONE AND BANNOCK AGENCY, WYOMING TY, Sppt. 30, 1873. "

The Auditor also furnished us a copy of the account upon which Mr. Dodge was paid for those cattle at gross weight, the total gross weight being 35,102 pounds. Price, 83,90 per 100 pounds; total, \$13,692.98.

The subject of stampede may be dismissed with

STAMPEDES.

STAMPEDES.

The subject of stampedes may be dismissed with a very brief notice. Frofessor Marsh asserts that it is a "fruitful source of fraud," and that it "appears to have been practiced" at the Red Cloud agency as a "system," at least since the present agent took charge. He also declares that "from such stampedes and the fraudulent results following, both the Indians and the Government have suffered losses."

With these statements as our only guide, we were little prepared for the discovery that only two stampedes had occurred since Saville took charge, and that the total number of cattle lost in consequence was but 195. Yet such is the fact, as shown by evidence which is not disputed.

On the 9th of October, 1873, in the midst of a storm, the cattle of the agency herd were frightened by an Indian, as the herders stated, and about two hundred of them were stampeded and scattered over the country. As the agent had not men enough to hold the remainder of the herd, and at the same time recover the lost cattle, he curred over about six hundred to the herd of the contractor, taking his receipt therefor, and then sent his herders to hunt up the strays. In the course of three weeks they recovered all but sixty-seven head. The chief herder was considered megligent in performing his duty and was found to have made several false statements about the matter of the lose. He was in consequence discharged by Dr. Saville.

If these cattle were stampeded by the Indians, as was alleged, they undoubtedly secured every head of them without waiting for the formality of the agent's permission; and it is more than probable that they did so, in any case, as they have an invincible objection to seeing beef cattle running at large about the country. The facts were duly reported to the Indian bureau by Dr. Saville, and we find no blame attributable to him in respect to any part of the affair.

The second instance of a stampede occurred on the 7th of September, 1874, and the matter is fully detailed in the letters and affidavits on pa

of the return of more than 150, and that number pears, nowever, as stated by Mar. Stavens, that between the date of the bidding, July 2, and the date of his receiving the award of the contract, July 9, the price of pork had advanced to such a figure that he could not supply it without loss. He waw, frame 505: July 9, the price of pork had advanced to such a figure that he could not supply it without loss. He says, (page 505:)

"The price of pork had advanced in the meantime, so that I could not possibly buy it at the price for which I offered to furnish, although I had a margin at the date of the letting; and I said to the Commissioner that I could not furnish it at that price, and that I would not accept the award if I should be held to furnish it all immediately out of old pork; that If was only required to furnish it from month to month, as the Agency needed it, through the year, then I could get even on the new crop of pork, which as a rule the United States over is five or six dollars lower per barrel than before the new crop comes into the market. He said that would be all that would be required, to furnish it as fast as the Agency needed it, and with that understanding I accepted the award, and I delivered 206 barrels as soon as they were called for. The letting was in New York city, July 2 Bids were opened at noon that day. I telegraphed to Holden & Co., of Chicago, and got the price of perk on that day, and made a bid, reserving myself a margin, and the next day, and the next, and every day on until the award, I was wanning to know whether I should furnish it or not, and there was no decision made in regard to who should have the contract until in Washington city some eight days afterward. Then I was notified that I could furnish the perk and thes

Mr. Bosler claimed that no trace could be found of the return of more than 150, and that number was subsebuently returned to the agency and deducted on the receipt given to the contractor by Saville. The course taken by Dr. Saville precludes the possibility of any collusion with the contractor in this affair, and relieves him, in our opinion, from every just suspicion of wrongful act or purpose. Of the remaining 134 head 6 were recovered, or accounted for, leaving a net loss of 128. If these 128 did not return to the contractor's herd, the Indians doubtless received the benefit of them; and if they did so return and shall not hereafter be accounted for in his settlement by the contractor them they were a loss to the Indians as well as the Government.

The question has remained unsettled up to the present time; but in view of the facts that all the trails led directly towards the contractor's herd, whither the cattle would naturally have gone, that there was no indication given by the Indians of their having picked up this considerable number—as, for example, by an increased sale of herds—and the difficulty of supposing that Mr. Bosler's herders could have identified each animal that had returned to the herd, we are led to the belief that Dr. Saville's conclusion was correct.

It will be seen by Professor Marsh's testimony, pages 103 to 105, that his statements were based on information only, not on personal knowledge; the information we find to have been incorrect.

The statement in Reshaw's certificate, page 16, that "these same cattle were afterwards driven to the agency and were receipted for the second time by the agent," has not a shadow of foundation, except in the fact already stated, that 150 were returned, but were not receipted for a second time before concluding upon this branch we deem it our duty to say that, notwithstanding our careful, and as we think thorough and exhaustive investigation into the subject of the supply of beef to the

derive conclaiming upon this oranca we deem it our duty to say that, notwithstanding our careful, and as we think thorough and exhaustive investigation into the subject of the supply of beef to the Sloux Indians, we have found no sufficient evidence to justify us in coming to the conclusion that fraud has been committed by the agent or contractor during the period covered by our inquiry, yet that the present system is one which we cannot approve. It cannot be doubted that under it is possible for corrupt agents and contractors to combine and to successfully defraud the Government and the Indians.

There is no proper check for the prevention of fraud, and, indeed, we think the system invites it. This is so apparent to every observer that it may justly give rise to and justify suspicions of fraud where no fraud exists. This is so apparent to every observer that it may justify give rise to and justify suspicions of fraud where no fraud exists.

No Indian agent, however honest, should be exposed to the great temptation laid open before him. Nor should he be placed in a position where, however he may resist temptation and however honestly he may serve the interests both of the Government and of the Indians, and ast up to the highest standard of morality and honesty, he may still be suspected, and run the risk of retiring from his position at last with empty pockets and impaired reputation.

still be suspected, and run the risk of retiring from his position at last with empty pockets and impaired reputation.

The case of Dr. Saville is in point. The accusation has fallen upon him, not because he has stolen, but because it was thought that he had the opportunity to steal. We think that, to protect the Government against fraud, its servants and agents against temptation, and henest men called to the public service from unjust suspicion and accusation, a change of system is domanded.

We would earnestly recommend that, from the army officers stationed at the nearest military camp—who are aiready under the pay of the Government—who are generally men of education, integrity and competent skill, with no ardnous duties to perform in time of peace, an officer should be from time to time detailed at each agency, and under the direction of the Commissary General of the army to inspect and accept or reject all beef offered by contractors and report his doings; that the agent be allowed to receive none except on his certificate, and that no voucher be paid that does not bear the inspector's signature in its approval. As security for his integrity we have the known high sense of honor among military officers, and the court martial for all delinquents.

Professor Marsh presses upon our attention the subject of the Morrow contract, not referred to in his letter to the President, and the alleged double payment for cattle delivered at the Crow Creek agency in November, 1870, to the amount of \$16,000. It should be said that the fraud, if such it were, occurred before the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs came into office.

It appears that in November, 1870, Morrow delivered to Agent French, for that agency, about 400 head of cattle, for which French gave a receipt in the usual form, which was paid in the February following; that the receipt was given by French with the expectation that it would be held as a memorandum—be having received the cattle at the request and for the convenience of the contractor—and with the intention of crawing from the herd afterwards cattle as he might need them for issue, giving youchers as he should take them; that in a few days French was superseded by the present agent, Livingston, and that in turning over to his successor he took no receipt for these cattle then on the range with the agency herd; that Livingston afterwards took up cattle from the herd as he needed them, giving Norrow youchers for them upon which Morrow as cond time was paid; that these cattle stode charged to French, and in 1873, when the final settlement of his accounts as an agent was reached, he found himself in default for the amount of his voucher given to Morrow, with the balance really due him from the Government locked up in the Treasury. Morrow denied that he ever received his pay twice, but claimed that, owing to a personal difficulty between French and Livingston. Livingston refused to receipt for the exitie, and that French left them in the agency herd; and that white men and Indians helped themselves to them, and that they were thus lost to the Government.

There is evidence tending to show that in this claim Morrow was correct. From the correspon-

were thus lost to the Government.

There is evidence tending to show that in this claim Morrow was correct. From the correspondence found at the Department of the Correspondence found at the Department of the Interior it is certain that a large number of these cattle which were hever issued to them were suffered to be killed by the Indians and others.

Morrow claimed that every subsequent receipt, received after November, 1870, represented a separate actual (delivery, and it appears that no duplicate receipt, or receipt representing a similar number of cattle was ever given or paid. It fis very certain that French or Livingston, one or both, neglected their duty, and that from that neglect the difficulty arose.

As soon as the matter came to the attention of the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs he instituted a thorough investigation, and caused a suft to be commenced against Morrow for the recovery of the price of the cattle. The case was not without embarrassment—for the neglect of the agents was manifest, and Morrow claimed to be able to show that he had only been once paid. recovery of the price of the cattle. The case was
not without embarrassment—for the neglect of the
agents was manifest, and Morrow claimed to be
able to show that he had only been once paid.
It was finally compromised, Morrow delivering
at the Crow Crock Agency the same number or
pounds of beef cattle as was represented

by the voucher of November, 1870. There can be no doubt that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has acted with judgment and discretion in view of the condition of the parties, and the emberrassments of the case, in the compromise he has effected, with the approval of the United States District Attorney for Nebraska, and the Attorney General of the United States.

Then there is prime pork, that is still lower than mess ordinary.

The portion of the testimony already quoted is perhaps sufficient to show Mr. Threlkeld's part in this transaction, but in view of the fact that he had been appointed inspector for the express purpose of protecting the interests of the Government, it may be well to permit him to show by his own admissions that he neted with a full knowledge of the facts in the case, and that he was not unconscious of a desire to help Slavens out of a losing bargain. We quote from page 388:

O **PDid you see the advertisement before you inspect.** The six hundred barrels of prime mess pork.** PORE. Posts.

Professor Marsh's statements (testimony, pp. 16-17) respecting the pork issued at the Red Cloud Agency November 15, 1875, were carefully considered, and the principal facts, we believe, were fully ascertained. These statements are, in whatman. inspect. The six hundred carrens or praise more pork?

A. 'I think ! Ald, sir;

Q. 'Now, having the advertisement before you which called for mess pork,' and the contract which was silent upon the subject of the quality, how did you, construct the contract as giving you authority to receive an inferior quality of pork. abstance : 1. That the issues were made in a careless and 2. That some of the pork issued was unfit for 2. That some of the pork issued was unfit for food.

On the first point, which is of minor importance, except as it is alleged to furnish a characteristic illustration of the management of affairs at the agency, it may be sufficient to place the conflicting testimony side by side. Professor Marsh was: "The method employed it distributing this at vice to the Indians was characteristic of the man wagement of affairs at the agency. The barrels of the employees, the heads of the barrels knocked in with an ax, and the contents turned upon the tround. The pieces of pork were then given to the Indians who were waiting for it, without bein a weighed, or any other measures being taken to insure a just distribution." To this statement Agent Saville enters an emphantic denial, as follows (testimony, p. 383):

"This is a fair a supple of the willful misstatements throughout these charges. Professor Marsh saw one barrel folled out to a band that was large enough to reserve two hundred pounds. authority to receive an inferior quality of p
A. "I did not consider the quality inferior
grade was different, A. "I did not consider the quasity inferior. The grade was different.
Q. "I mean, did your own knowledge that he could not furnish that pork at \$21 a bærrel control your judgment of the matter?
A. "Well, I presume, sir, in connection with the infermation. I received, that they were not required to furnish mess pork for the other localities; that had something to do with it.
Q. "Will you say, at the time you imspected the six hundred barrels, you had no knowledge of the terms of the advertisement as well as the terms of the contract."

terms of the activities the contract?

A. "No, sir, I cannot say that; I have already said differently. I think I had knowledge of the advertisement, and also of the contract.

Q. "And you did know, did you, that there was a difference in the terms of the two advertises. ments throughout these charges. Professor Marsh saw one barred folled out to a band that was large enough to receive two hundred pounds. By their request the barrel was knocked open and they distributed it among themselves. All the rest of the pork was issued inside the warehouse, through an opening into another room, into which the Indians came to receive rations. As Professor Marsh had an opportunity of going into the warehouse and seeing the issue. I therefore characterize this statement, as far as it represents it as being the usual manner in which pork is issued as to say the least, negligently incorrect."

Subsequently (testimony p. 106) Prof. Marsh reiterates the statement that he saw "several barrels" instead of one, issued in the manner he described; but was unable to say whether each of these barrels was not issued to a particular band of Indians large enough to be entitled to that quantity, and then the heads knocked out to enable them to devide it among themselves. It seems more than probable that this was the case. It should be remarked also, that it is, in the present feeling and custom among the Indians, impossible for the agent to distribute articles of was a difference in the terms of the two_adver-tisements:

A. "Yes, sir."

Again, page 588:

Q. "Can you tell, while the contract was silent as to whether it should be mess or prime, why you should not insist upon the best when you were act-ing for the Government?

A. "I did; I insisted upon the best, Mr. Sin-vens called my attention to the fact that it was.

Then there is prime pork, that is still lower than

vens called my attention to the fact that it was.

Q. "Can you tell why the Government should not demand first quality if the contract is silent on the subject, as well as Stavens should insist upon the second or third quality?

A. "I have no reason.
Q. "If the contract is silent on the subject, why should not the Government have the benefit of it as well as Mr. Slavens in determining the quality of the pork by the inspection?

A. "Well, that is a question I am not able to answer. I suppose if I were buying of you, or Mr. Slavens, or any other person, a certain amount of any given article, I should certainly have the grade specified in the contract, the particular kind.

"Q. You were acting not for Mr. Slavens, but for the Government.

for the Government.

"A. Yes, sir.
"Q. And you began by inspecting 'mess pork?"
"A. Yes, sir.
"Q. At his request you passed as sound pork a quantity below that grade because it was pork?

"A. Yes, sir; I had not noticed the terms of the contract at the time I inspected the first. I supposed, of course, it required 'meas pork,' and when he presented me meas pork, if I found it merchantable I passed it.

"Q. You did not communicate with the Department before accepting the 500 barreis?

"A. No, sir; but I did so immediately afterward."

quantity, and then the heads knocked out to enable them to devide it among themselves. It seems more than probable that this was the case. It should be remarked also, that it is, in the present feeling and custom among the Indians, impossible for the agent to distribute articles of any bulk to individuals. They insist on receiving in one issue the articles designed for each band of families, and the distribution is then carefully made in the presence of them all by some authorized or selected member of the band. The proceeding is a rude one, but substantial accuracy is insured by the watchful oversight of the persons most directly interested.

With regard to the second statement, that some of the pork was unfit for use, the testimony shows that the first 200 barrels received under the Slavens contract were "mess" pork in perfectly good condition; that of the 500 barrels afterwards furnished a very little (possibly half a dozen barrels) had become spoiled in transit from loss of brine, while all the rest were sweet and sound. It consisted largely of the lean portions of the habits and tastes of the Indians, entirely unfit for their use. All the evidence goes to show that Professor Marsh was mistaken in supposing the pork to be "old" or that any considerable portion of it was damaged. Mr. Armour of Chicago, of whom it was purchased, states that it was new and in perfectly good condition when shipped. The statement quoted from Red Cloud, that he believed some of the children had died from cating the pork, is too trivial for serious notice. It is evidently one of those children had it rresponsible complaints which Indians in general (and that this fin particular) are fond of making. It is parallel with the complaint made to us by one of the Indians, that the hillieds were covered with the graves of their children who had died from eating sugar. They have little knowledge of the different modes of cooking pork, and, in general, use the fat portions only. In this in stance, accordingly, they cut off the fat and threw "Q. You did not communicate with the Department before accepting the 600 barriers."

"A. No, sir; but I did so immediately afterward."

In his letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of January 1, 1875, Mr. Slavens states (p. 565) that he only learned from the Government inspector after this (årst) delivery was made, that the contract did not require "anes pork," and this seems to imply that the suggestion originated with that official. Whether that is the case does not clearly appear, and it is of little importance in view of the fact that whichever of them first made the suggestion, he seems to have had no serious difficulty in bringing the other to act upon it.

Messrs. Slavens and Threikeld, having now arrived at a satisfactory understanding with each other, nothing remained but to send the lower grade of pork to the agency, where they seem to have entertained no doubt that it would be accepted without question, on the certificate of the inspector. But, before leaving this branch of the subject, there is another point that demands attention, since it reveals a clear case of fraudulent missions, and convicts Mr. Threikeld of ignorance or dishonesty in the inspection which he actually made after having consented to pass the lower grade of pork.

By reference to the testimony of both these men, which has been already quoted, it will be seen that they uniformly speak of the six hundred barriels of pork as "prime mess." On being questioned particularly on this point, Mr. Threikeld makes the following statement, (p. 589).

Q. Are the grades marked on all the pork? A. They are usually marked by the packer.

Q. Do you recollect what this pork was marked?

A. It was marked prime? A. No, sir; I think it was marked prime mess pork.

Q. Do you recollect sufficiently well to say? A. No, I could not say positively, but that is my recollection.

Q. What would be the difference in the value of those different kinds—what would prime be worth? attention was called to the waste that was going on, he stopped issuing it, reported to the Commis-sioner of Indian Affairs that the pork then being delivered to the agency was entirely unit for the use of the Indians, and "was all thrown away," and was lying upon the ground about the agency. He recommended that it all be thrown upon the hands of the contractor, and requested instructions. to recommended that it all our state of instructions and sof the contractor, and requested instructions from the office. After inquiry by the Commission the office with the from the office. After inquiry by the Commissioner, an arrangement was entered into with the contractor, as will be presently pointed out, under which the remainder of the pork was distributed to the Indians.

While, therefore, in regard to the principal charge we find no evidence that any considerable amount of the pork referred to was otherwise than sweet and wholesome, the proof is clear that it was of an inferior grade, and we are fully-convinced that it was furnished in pursuance of a deliberate and premeditated attempt to defraud both the Indians and the Government. The facts which lead to this conclusion are as follows: Under date of May 28, 1874, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs advertised for proposals to furnish 1,000 barrels of "meas" pork, which is the highest of the five grades recognized in Western markets, delivered at Omana. On the 2d of July the bids were put in, and, being opened, were found to range from \$21\$ to \$22.06.

The bid of Mr. J. W. L. Slavens, of Kansas City. While, therefore, in regard to the principal charge we find no evidence that any considerable amount of the pork referred to was otherwise than a weet and wholesome, the proof is clear that it was of an inferior grade, and we are fully-convinced that it was furnished in pursuance of a deliberate and premeditated attempt to defraud both the Indians and the Government. The facts which lead to this conclusion are as follows: Under date of May 28, 1874, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs advertised for proposals to furnish 1,000 barrels of "mees" pork, "pork, which is the highest of the five grades recognized in Western markets, delivered at Omana. On the 2d of July the bids were put in, and, being opened, were found to range from \$21 to \$22.00.

The bid of Mr. J. W. L. Slavens, of Kansas City, Mo., being the lowest, the contract was awarded to him; but, 1y an error on the part of the clerk in filling it out, the contract was made to call for "pork" simply, and not for "mees pork." It appears, however, as stated by Mr. Slavens, that between the date of the bidding, July 2, and the contract was made to call for "pork" simply, and not for "mees pork." It appears, however, as stated by Mr. Slavens, that between the date of the bidding, July 2, and the second properties of the second ecollection.

Q. What would be the difference in the value of

Q. There is a low grade called prime pork, made Q. There is a low grade called prime pork, made up of thin and small pork? A. Yes, sir; and prime mess is made up of lighter pork, cut from lighter hogs than mess pork.
Q. Do you know whether any portion of this pork which was purchased by you to make up the six hundred barrels was of the quality known as prime? A. No, sir; I think it was all prime mess.
Q. Can you tell whether you did ship any prime? A. I am pretty certain that it was all prime mess.
Mr. Slavens' memory proved to be defective also in respect to the price he had paid for this pork, and the parties from whom he had purchased it, though this was his only contract for pork that year.

perk packed ourselves.

Q. The pork that you bought in Chicago was that delivered here?

A. All delivered here and the strength of the portion of that 600 barrels?

A. No, sir; I do not remember; I think about \$19 a barrel.

Q. Do you think you paid for all of it the same price?

A. Very likely not; the market is changing.

It will be noticed that Mr. Slavens, in his conversation with the Commissioner, whatever he may have contemplated, made no allusion to any proposed change in the grade of pork to be furnished, but merely desired an understanding that it was to be delivered only as fast as it might be needed. Under the contract thus concluded, and the arrangement thus made respecting the time of delivery, Mr. Slavens furnished 200 barrels of mess pork of the best quality. He did so because, as he states (p. 506.) this was what he knew he had in his bid proposed to furnish, and what he then supposed he had contracted to farnish but afterward he happened to see Mr. Threlkeld's copy of the contract, and discovered that it did not call for it. "Thereupon it occurred to Mr. Slavens, according to his representation to this Commission, that he could substitute for 'mess pork' any lower grade that could be made to pass inspection. That," he says, "was the test with me—inspection in all contracts." With this view he saw the laspector, Mr. Threlkeld, and proceeded to convince him that there was really no need of his being over-scrupdous about the grade of the pork, so long as it was sound and sweet. He said: "Mr. Threlkeld testifies (p. 587) that parties who had the contract at Omaha, and above here, were all furnishing that class of pork, and he did not see why I should be so conscientious, and refuse to accept the same pork that they received; and I did not feel that I wanted to be over-particular, and if they were receiving that kind of pork, of course I had no right to dispute about it."

not feel that I wanted to be over-particular, and if they were receiving that kind of pork, of course I had no right to dispute about it."

Mr. Threikeid also states in a letter to the Commissioners (p. 592.) that Slavens assured him positively that that was "the grade contemplated by him in his bid." The Inspector seems to have labored under some embarrassment in choosing between his desire to serve Mr. Slavens and a desire to serve the Government if he conveniently could. The following extract from Mr. Threikeid's testimony (p. 589) gives his version of the discussion, as it was drawn out in the examination, and, at the same time, presents his explanation of the course he pursued in passing the pork:

"Did Mr. Slavens claim that, because the contract did not hold him up to the terms of the advertisement, therefore he was at liberty to put in a different grade?

different grade?

A. "He contended that the contract was all I had to go by.

Q. "Then there was some discussion as to whether you should hold him up to the terms of the advertisement or the terms of the contract?

A. "Yes, sir; he said if the contract was not to be my guide, then I had no guide; that there would have been no occasion for sending it to me.

Q. "Did you say to him that, inasmuch as he had made a proposal to fig the contract which the Government had advertised for in terms, he was was burned to hill it according to the contract." overnment had advertised for in term as bound to fulfill it according to the A. "No, sir. was bound to fulfill it according to the contract?

A. "No, sir.

Q. "You did not claim that if he had made a proposal in answer to an advertisement which calls for 'mers pork,' and that proposal was accepted, that, therefore, he was bound to furnish 'mess pork,' no matter what the contract stated?

A. "I think I used that argument with him, but in reply he called my attention to the advertisement inviting proposals for flour, and also, in connection therewith, to the character of flour the Government received, a sample of which had been furnished to me by the department, and which, he reminded me, I knew was not XX flour; and, of course, I said I knew it. In reply, he said they had accepted a contract with him for a different grade of flour from what the department called for, the sample of which I had in my possession, and knew to be different; and I did not know but they might have done the same with him in regard to pork. I also call your attention in this connection to the following letter dated September 5, 1874. This letter does not refer to the advertisement, but simply to the contract; and taking all these things together, I thought that he might be right about it:

on city some eight days afterward. Then I wanted

courred this conversation with the Commis

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5, 1874.

Sin: I have this day forwarded to your address a sample of the four under which the contract of this office with J. W. L. Slavens was awarded, and have to call your attention to instructions heretofore given you as to your duties regarding the inspection of the same.

Very respectfully, your about DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,)

retione gives the same.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. CLUM, Acting Commission E. R. THRELEELD, 189.,

Q. In the case of nour you had a sample? A. Yes, sir.
Q. "In the case of pork you had a sample? A. No. sir; simply had a contract by which they agreed to furnish so many barrels of pork.
Q. "While you may excuse yourself, or be perfectly justified—in passing flour that was up to the sample furnished, how can you justify yourself in passing pork which was not of the best grade, when the description was simply "pork!" A. Because I did not presume it was my prerogative to dictate what kind of pork should be accepted, provided it was sweet and sound.
Q. "How many kinds of pork are there recognized to the same of the same in the same provided it was sweet and sound.

PLOUR ISSUED AT THE AGENCY.

it, though this was his only contract for pork that year.

Q. And from whom did you buy it in Chicago?
A. I am not certain what firm we bought it through. It was either through Holden & Co., or Gilbert, Prior & Co.; we had business with both of them. We may have bought a portion of these six hundred barreis here from Plankington & Armour.

Q. I understand that you did not deliver any more until you began packing pork here yourselves? A. The last two hundred barrels were of pork packed ourselves.

Q. Have you in your possession books or means of telling what you paid for all the pork? A. Yes, sir; but not with me. I have it in the office.

Q. Could you, without any great inconvenience, write a note to the chairman of the Commission in St. Louis, within a few days, and get an answer for the question? A. Yes, sir, that was the test with me—inspection? A. Yes, sir, that was the test with me—inspection? A. Yes, sir, that was the test with me—inspection—in all contracts.

Q. Can you state what persons you bought pork of? A. I have given you the brokers through whom we got all the pork I did not pack myself. It was bought through brokers. I have given their names.

The promise here given to forward to the chairman a statement of the prices paid out has not been kept, but by subsequent inquiry the Commission not only obtained the desired information on that point, but learned such additional fact that the statements just quoted respecting the grade of pork purchased and inspected are a tissue of falsehoods. The good barrels of pork were all purchased of Armour & Co., Chicago, whose name Slavens did not remember to give. A transcript from their books, which was furnished us by that firm, shows the purchase by Slaveng, September 17, 1874, 00 barrels at 415 per barrel, and October 24, 1874, 200 barrels at 415 per barrel, and October 24, 1874, 200 barrels at 415 per barrel, and October 24, 1874, 200 barrels at 415 per barrel, and September 17, 1874, 00 barrels at 415 per barrel, and such delivered by Slavens to the Government. It was, as stated by Mr. P. D. Armour, of the brand known as "extra prime," which is the lowest grade recognized in the Chicago market. This is the pork, as there seems no reason to doubt, that was certified by Threlkeld to be "prime meas," and as such delivered by Slavens to the Government. It has already been stated that this article proved unit for the use of the indians, and that Agent Saville, what is proved unit for the use of the indians, and that Agent Saville, and appraise loss in va

Q. "How many kinds of pork are there recognized in the market? A. Well; there are about five different grades; first, clear mess; second, mess; third, prime mess; fourth, mess ordinary.